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CENTRAL FAX CENTER**

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Application No.: 09/372,416

Art Unit: 2178

MARKED-UP VERSION OF SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

(APPENDIX B)

Internet Advertising System

Easily Modifiable Macro Tag for Internet Advertising

Cross Reference to Related Application:

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending U.S. patent application serial number 08/787,979, now U.S. patent number 6,285,987, entitled "Internet Advertising System", having a filing date of Jan. 22, 1997. The above mentioned application is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

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Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates to the internet and more particularly to systems and methods for displaying advertisements when web pages are viewed.

Background of the Invention:

Many web sites on the Internet World Wide Web regularly display advertisements. The particular advertisement that is displayed when a viewer accesses a web site can either be stored locally on the web site or it can be stored on a central server. As used herein the term viewer refers to an individual who views or looks at a web page using a program such as one of the commercially available web browsers.

The Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and the Hyper Text Mark Up Language (HTML) provide a mechanism whereby one website can easily link to a remote server. The HTTP mechanisms for referencing and obtaining material from a remote server is useful in providing advertising material for display to viewers. There are commercially

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available systems that provide advertising material for web sites from a central server. Various web pages have links to this central server. With such an arrangement, when a viewer accesses a particular web page, a central server provides an advertisement that the viewer seeks on the web page.

Using standard HTTP facilities it is possible to track when a particular viewer accesses a web site and thus it is possible to compile a data base which in essence provides a profile of the sites a particular viewer has accessed using the same browser. Furthermore it is known that types of viewers generally access particular categories of web sites. The capabilities inherent in the World Wide Web for tracking the sites that a viewer has seen provides a mechanism for targeting particular advertisements to particular types of viewers.

There are prior art systems that provide advertisements from a central server that has a database of information on viewers. A database of viewer information can be compiled from a variety of sources including information about a viewer that is available when a viewer accesses a server. In such prior art systems, the characteristics of the viewer as provided by the data base of viewer information determines the particular advertisement which is displayed when a particular viewer who accesses a web site. Other information such as the characteristics of the web site can also be used to determine which advertisement a viewer will see when a web site is accessed. Using such systems advertisers can target advertisements by criteria such as web site category, geographic location of the viewer, the operating system of the viewer's computer, the type of browser which the viewer is using, the internet domain type of the viewer, etc.

Advertisers who use such prior art systems must specify in advance, the targeting criteria they want to use for their advertisements. The central server the provides advertisements to viewers based upon: (a) the targeting criteria established by the advertisers, (b) the information which the central server has in its data base concerning the particular viewer; (c) information about the web site that has been accessed by the viewer, and (d) other information available to the central server such as the time of the day.

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Additional shortcomings of such prior art systems for displaying advertisements on the World Wide Web are as follows. Web browsers such as Microsoft's "Internet Explorer™" and Netscape's "Navigator™", provide a mechanism for viewing web pages that are located on the World Wide Web. Such web pages often include advertisements. Such advertisements can be stored as part of a web page; however, typically they are not stored as part of a web page. Instead, In the prior art systems, advertisements are provided by linking to a separate server (i.e. an the central advertisement server), using a system such as that shown in Figure 1A. A web page, which includes a series of HTML statements, would also include a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) link to the advertisement server. The advertisement server would in response to the link, serve an advertisement to the browser, which would then be displayed on the web page.

Figure 1A illustrates a system that includes a conventional web site 10, a conventional user site 11 and an advertising server 12. Web site 10 includes a web page 10a. User site 11 includes a display 11a and a web browser 11b, and advertising service 12 includes an advertisement 12a. The web page 11b is illustrated in Figure 1B. It includes a series of HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) statements and a link to statement 10u which has the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) address of advertisement 12a. When browser 10b receives and processes the URL statements in web page 10a, it retrieves and displays the advertisement 12a as directed by the link statement 10u.

While one simple link statement such as 10u might operate satisfactorily for a very simple advertisement, in general in order to properly display relatively complex advertisements in a wide variety of browsers, the number and complexity of the statements needed in web page 10a increases. Furthermore, as new browsers (or more likely new versions of old browsers) come into use, the statements in web page 10a may need to be modified in order to properly display relatively complex advertisements.

It is noted that while Figure 1 shows a single web site 10 and a single browser 11, in most practical advertising situations there are hundreds if not thousands of web sites that have links to at the particular advertisement server. In such a situation if one wants to update the links, the HTML statements in each of these hundreds or thousands of web sites would have to be updates updated.

Summary of the present invention:

The present invention provides an improved method and system for providing advertisements from a central server to viewers who access web sites. With the present invention the central server system stores both advertisements, which are to be displayed, and an information database. The database includes information about viewers, information about the characteristics of particular web sites and other information relevant to which advertisements should be displayed for particular viewers. In contrast to the prior art systems, the present invention evaluates, in real time, bids submitted by different advertisers in order to determine which particular advertisement will be displayed to a viewer.

The fact that a viewer has accessed a web page which has an HTML reference to the advertising server of the present invention, is herein referred to as a view opportunity or view-op. The characteristics of each view-op include the characteristics of the particular web site and web page being accessed and the characteristics of the viewer including demographic information about the viewer and information as to what other sites this viewer has accessed in various periods of time.

With the present invention each advertiser provides one or more "proposed bids" which specify how much the advertiser is willing to pay for displaying a particular advertisement in response to a view-op with certain characteristics. Each proposed bid can specify a price or amount that the advertiser is willing to pay for the opportunity to display an advertisement (a) to a viewer who has a particular set of characteristics and (b) on a web site and web page that meets a particular set of criteria. Each proposed bid can be dependent upon or require satisfaction of various criteria which must be met in order for a bid of a particular amount to be submitted. For example an advertiser might specify that the first one thousand times that view-ops meeting certain criteria occurs, a bid of five cents will be submitted and each time thereafter that a view-op meeting the criteria occurs a bid of one cent will be submitted. The amount bid for a view-op can be dependent on as many criteria as the advertiser cares to specify. Another example is that an advertiser might bid ten cents if the view-op was by a viewer who had recently visited a particular web page and one cent for the same view-op if the viewer had not recently

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visited the particular web page. Yet another example of a parameter which could be specified in a proposed bid is the "click-through" rate for the particular site where the view-op originated. The click-through rate is the rate at which viewers click on an advertisement to access the advertiser's web site. Thus, the bidding parameters can either be simple or complex.

The present invention includes (a) a web server system which has data bases stored therein, (b) bidding agents which compare the characteristics of view-ops to the specifications in proposed bids and which submit bids as appropriate, and (c) bid selection logic which decides which bid to accept for each particular view-op.

When a view-op arises, the bidding agents evaluate the characteristics of the view-op compared to the specifications in proposed bids and the bidding agents submit bids to the bid selection logic where appropriate. Next, the bid selection logic selects the highest bid from the various available bids and the advertisement which is specified in the highest bid is displayed. A novel aspect of the present invention is the organization, operation and interaction between the bidding agents, the server which provides information to the bidding agents, the bid selection logic and the associated mechanisms for presenting the advertisements.

Another aspect of the ~~The~~ present invention provides an improved method and system for providing HTML links to advertisements that facilitates updating the linking mechanism. ~~With the present invention~~ According to this aspect of the invention, a web page which is designed to display an advertisement includes a first relatively simple macro tag which provides a link to a first server. When a user's web browser retrieves the first web page, the browser will execute the first link and retrieve a file from the first server. The retrieved file will include the HTML instructions or Javascript required to display the desired advertisement. The user's browser will execute the instructions or script in the retrieved file and appropriately display the advertisement (e.g. a gif-image or Java applet).

~~With this invention~~ As a result of the macro tag it is relatively simple to update the instructions required to display a particular advertisement. ~~advertisements.~~ Instead of

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changing the macro tags in each of the web pages which include links to the advertisement server, the instructions on how to display the advertisement can be updated by merely updating a single file located on a single server which is independent and separate from the individual web sites.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Figure 1 is a simplified system block diagram of the preferred embodiment of the invention.

Figures 2A and 2B are simplified block flow diagrams of the operation of the preferred embodiment.

Figure 3 is an overall block diagram of the preferred embodiment of the invention.

Figure 4 is a diagram showing the organization of various tables, which are utilized by the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figures 5A to 5C are flow diagrams showing how each view-op is evaluated or tested in the preferred embodiment of the invention to determine if a bid should be submitted.

Figures 6A to 6E are flow diagrams showing the operation of the system in the preferred embodiment.

~~Figure 1 is an overall diagram of a prior art system.~~

Figure ~~27~~ is a overall diagram of a macro tag of first the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure ~~38~~ is a block flow diagram of the operation of the macro tag of the present invention.

Figure ~~42~~A and ~~42~~B illustrate the content of a web page which includes a macro tag according to the present invention.

Figure ~~51~~0 is a block diagram of the operations performed by the instructions in a macro tag which implements the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 6 is an overall diagram of a second embodiment of the present invention.

Description of Preferred Embodiment:

The preferred embodiment is shown in an overall simplified diagram in Figure 1, and a simplified block diagram of the operations of the system is shown in Figures 2A and 2B. After the principles of the preferred embodiment has been explained with reference to Figures 1 and 2, the preferred embodiment is described with reference to Figures 3 to 6.

As shown in Figure 1 a human viewer 10 utilizes a client web browser 11 to access a web page 12 on a web site 14. The web page 12 is transmitted to browser 11 in a conventional manner. Web page 12 includes an HTML reference to a file (i. e. an advertisement) located on an advertising web server system 16. The client web browser 11 has what is known in the art as a "cookie" 11A, which provides information from browser 11 to the web server system 16. The client web browser 11, the cookie 11A, the web site 14 and the web page 12 are all conventional and in widespread use. For example, the client web browser 11 could be one of the commercially available web browsers, for example, the commercially available and widely used web browser marketed by Netscape Communications Corp. under the trademark "Netscape Navigator" or the browser marketed by Microsoft Corporation under the trademark "Internet Explorer". The web site 14 and the web page 12 could be any of the thousands of web sites and web pages which are part of the World Wide Web and which have HTML references to advertisements which are located on a remote server.

Web page 12 includes an HTML reference to an advertisement stored on advertising web server system 16. Each time client web browser 11 displays web page 12, the human viewer 10 will see an advertisement which is provided by advertising web server system 16. Such HTML references are in widespread use and they are implemented using conventional HTML tags. Advertising web server system 16 includes a database of advertisements 16A, a database of viewer information 16B, and bid selection logic 16C. The bid selection logic 16C receives bids from bidding agents 30A to 30Z which in turn receive information concerning proposed bids from bid input system 18. For purposes of

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illustration only three identical bidding agents 30A, 30B and 30Z are specifically shown. The reference number 30 will be used to refer to a typical bidding agent. It should be understood that the system could include any number of bidding agents. For example, a system could include several thousand bidding agents 30. Bid input system 18 provides bidding agents 30 with proposed bids which specify how much should be bid for view-ops with particular characteristics. Each bidding agents 30 evaluates each view-op to determine if the view-op meets the criteria specified in a particular proposed bid and if so how much should be bid.

Each bidding agent 30 evaluates a view-op with respect to one proposed bid to determine if a bid should be submitted. Each proposed bid includes a list of parameters that specify the particular type of viewer that the advertiser wants to reach. For example, a proposed bid might specify that the advertiser is willing to pay five cents for the opportunity to place an advertisement on a web page which is accessed by a viewer who has accessed three financial web pages and an automotive web page within the last week.

In general the system includes one bidding agent 30 for each proposed (see later discussion about multi-level bids). Each advertiser would have an associated bidding agent 30 for each ad campaign the advertiser wants to conduct. Advertisers submit proposed bids to their associated bidding agents for evaluation against view-ops. Bidding agents 30 can be simple or complex and if desired they can have the ability to evaluate more than one proposed bid to determine which bid should be submitted to the bid selection logic 16C.

When a view-op presents itself (i.e. when viewer 10 accesses a web page 11 which contains an HTML reference to server system 16) the advertising web server system 16 performs four operations:

- (1) It updates the information about the viewer that is in database 16B.
- (2) It sends information concerning the view-op to the bidding agents 30. The information sent includes information that the server system 16 received from browser 11 and information in databases 16B. Bidding agents 30 in turn decide which bids to submit to bid selection logic 16C.

(3) It compares various bids received from bidding agents 30 in order to determine which advertisement to display.

(4) It sends the appropriate advertisement from data base 16A to browser 11.

The operations performed by advertising web server system 16 are shown in Figures 2A and 2B. Figure 2A shows how server system 16 uses the information from cookie 11A to update the database of viewer information 16B to reflect the fact that this particular viewer has accessed this particular web page. The operations proceed as shown by blocks 201 to 203. Block 201 indicates that a viewer has selected web page 12 and that the selected web page has been transmitted to the viewer's browser 11. As indicated by block 202, web page 12 has an HTML reference to a file on server system 16 using conventional HTML techniques. Block 203 indicates that the server 16 then obtains data from cookie 11A to update the database of viewer information 16B.

When a viewer 10 accesses web page 12, which has an HTML reference to server system 16, the system determines which advertisement from database 16A to present to the viewer. The manner in which the system performs these operations is shown by block diagram 2B. For example, one advertiser might have submitted a proposed bid to bidding agent 30A which specified that he is willing to pay five cents for displaying an ad to a viewer who has accessed at least three financially oriented web sites within the last week. Another advertiser might have submitted a proposed bid to bidding agent 30B specifying that he is willing to pay six cents for displaying an advertisement to a viewer that has accessed at least three financially oriented web sites within the last five days. When a view-op occurs which is initiated by a viewer 10 who has accessed three financially oriented web sites in the last five days, bidding agents 30A and 30B would determine that the particular view-op satisfies the criteria specified by both advertisers. Both bids would be submitted to bid selection logic 16C and bid selection logic 16C would then select the highest bid, and the advertisement specified by that advertiser would be displayed to the viewer. The criteria specified by the advertisers may be much more complex and involve many more parameters than those given in the simple example specified above. However, notwithstanding the complexity of the proposed bids and the number of parameters

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specified in each proposed bid, the basic operations performed by bidding agents 30 and by bid selection logic 16C are as illustrated in the above simple example.

As shown in Figure 2B, a cycle of operation begins (block 210) when a viewer 10 selects a web page 12 which has a HTML reference to web server system 16, that is, when a view-op occurs. It is noted that this occurs in real time and it can take place thousands of times per minute. Block 211 indicates that the web server system 16 sends information concerning the view-op and related information in the data base 16B to the bidding agents 30. The bidding agents 30 compare the information about the view-op to the proposed bids that have been submitted by advertisers. That is, the bidding agents 30 determine if the characteristics of the view-op meet the criteria in the proposed bids and if so they submit bids to bid selection logic 16C (block 213). As shown by block 214, the bid selection logic 16C compares various bids and selects the highest bid and therefore an advertisement for display. The appropriate advertisement called for by the winning bid is then sent from database 16A to browser 11 (block 215).

Block 212 indicates that each advertiser submits proposed bids. Each bid includes various parameters that, for example, specify the type of web page on which the advertiser wants to advertise and an amount, (i.e. the dollar amount) which the advertiser is willing to pay for having a particular advertisement displayed.

In order to understand the power of the system shown in Figures 1 and 2, it is important to realize that the bidding agents 30 evaluate proposed bids in microseconds, that is, in real time. The rate at which "hits" on web pages occur (i.e. the rate at which viewers access web pages that have HTML reference to server system 16) can be in the order of thousands per second. Thus, the evaluation of proposed bids is performed very quickly in real time. Proposed bids can contain parameters which specify that a proposed bid will in effect change in real time. For example a proposed bid might specify that for the first 1000 matching view-ops, the proposed bid will be five cents and for the next 1000 matching view-ops the proposed bid will be four cents. The actual submission of proposed bids by advertisers and the rate at which advertisers can change their proposed bids is measured in minutes compared to the rate at which the system evaluates proposed bids which is in the order of microseconds.

The operation of the browser 11, the operation of the web server 14, and the manner in which web pages produce HTML references to web server system 16 using the HTTP protocol and HTML mark up language are described in numerous published books such as "HTML Source Book A Complete Guide to HTML" by IAN S. Graham, published by John Wiley and Sons (ISBN 0 471-11849-4) or "The Internet Complete Reference" by Harley Hahn and Rick Stout, published by Osborne McGraw-Hill, ISBN 0 07-881980-6. Numerous other books are also available which describe the HTTP protocol. Such books describe how a browser, such as 11, can access a web page, such as web page 12, which in turn has an HTML reference to a file (i.e. an advertisement) stored on a server such as advertising server system 16.

A more detailed block diagram of the preferred embodiment of the invention is shown in Figure 3. Numerous additions and changes can be made to the preferred embodiment shown in Figure 3 without departing from the spirit of the invention. As will be explained later with reference to Figure 8, a number of systems, each identical to the system shown in Figure 3, (and each of which is at a different geographic location) can be interconnected into a network so as to more efficiently service view-op requests.

As shown in Figure 3, the preferred embodiment is composed of five main units, namely, web server 310, view server 320 (servers 310 and 320 together comprise the advertising web server system 16 shown in Figure 1), identical bidding agents 30A, 30B and 30Z, bid input server 18 and log and billing unit 320A. As stated with respect to Figure 1, a system can include any number of bidding agents. A typical system could include a thousand or more bidding agents. For clarity of illustration only three bidding agents 30A, 30B and 30Z are specifically shown in Figure 3. Hereinafter the term bidding agent 30 will refer to one representative bidding agent. It should be understood that there could be many bidding agents 30 in a system.

Bidding agents 30 evaluate bids to determine if a particular view-op meets the criteria of a particular bid. That is, bidding agents 30 compare the specifications in a proposed bid to the characteristics of a view-op. An example of the comparison process is explained later with reference to Figure 5. Bid selection logic 16C in view server 320 determines

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which advertisement will be displayed, that is, which is the highest bid for each particular view-op.

The web client browser 11 accesses web sites (such as site 14) using the conventional HTTP protocol. The present invention begins to function when the web page which is accessed by browser 11 contains a conventional Internet HTML reference to web server 310.

The web server 310 provides an advertisement to web client browser 11 in response to an HTML reference. Such an operation is conventional. The function of the present invention is to determine which particular advertisement from data base 16A will be provided in response to each HTML reference from web client browser 11 to web server 310.

The web server 310, view server 320, bidding agents 30 and bid input server 18 can all be implemented by computer programs that are all resident in and executed by one single physical computer. Alternatively, each of the components may be implemented in separate physical computers connected by a conventional inter-computer network. The decision concerning implementation in a single computer or in a group of interconnected computers depends upon the cost, capacity and speed of the available computers. With respect to the explanation of the operation of the present embodiment, it is not relevant as to whether or not the various components are implemented in a single computer or in a network of interconnected computers.

The web server 310 can be implemented using conventional commercially available web server technology. For example, the commercially available web server marketed under the tradename Zeus can be used to implement web server 310. The operating system used in web server 310 is conventional and is not described herein. It could for example be the conventional Unix operating system. Likewise view server 320 and bid input server 18 have a conventional operating system such as the Unix operating system. The processes and programs described herein run as application programs under such a conventional and commercially available operating system.

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When web server 310 receives an HTTP request or HTML reference (a view-op), it delivers the contents of the view-op to the view server 320. View server 320 in turn sends information concerning the view-op to bidding agents 30. Bidding agents 30 in turn evaluate the characteristics of the view-op (which includes information supplied by server 320) against the criteria specified in each proposed bid. If the characteristics of a view-op meet the criteria in a proposed bid, a bidding agent 30 will submit a bid to view server 320. After receiving input from bidding agents 30 (that is from all the bidding agents 30 that submit bids) the bid selection logic 16C in view server 320 selects the highest bid and indicates to web server 310 which advertisement should be displayed in response to the view-op. In response to the input from view server 320, the web server 310 delivers the appropriate advertisement to the web client 11.

Bidding agents 30 must be programmed to evaluate proposed bids in a certain amount of time and to submit actual bids to server 320 within preestablished time limits. If server 320 does not receive a bid from a particular bidding agent 30 within a certain time, it assumes that it will not receive a bid from that bidding agent and it selects the highest bid from the bids received from the other bidding agents.

The main functionality or the "kernel" of the system is implemented in the view server 320 and in bidding agents 30. View server 320 has a number of tables, and conventional data base functionality for querying, inserting, updating and deleting data from the tables. The data base capabilities may be implemented using a conventional commercially available Structured Query Language (SQL) data base such as one of the data bases marketed by Oracle Corp. or the data base marketed by Microsoft Corp. under the tradename "Access". Alternatively, these tables can be implemented using specially written programming which optimizes the speed of certain operations.

View server 320 and bidding agents 30 are each objects (in the CORBA or Common Object Request Broker Request sense), they are persistent, and they can be moved across machine or network boundaries. Naturally performance is impacted depending upon whether or not these objects are implemented in one computer or in a network of connected computers. As is conventional, indexing techniques can be used in order to increase speed of operation related to the various tables.

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The following terms are used herein with the following meaning:

Ad-Serve: Placing or "pumping" advertising content in an HTTP reply to a view-op.

Note, putting advertising content in an HTTP reply results in an advertisement being displayed by a browser so that it can be seen by a Viewer.

Ad-Script: A script or mark up language for establishing bidding logic.

Bidding Agent: A unit, computer program or agent (in the programming sense) that evaluates the characteristics of a view-op to determine if the criteria or parameters set out in a particular proposed bid meets the specifications of a particular view-op.

Click-through: The event that occurs when a Viewer clicks on an advertisement and is hyperlinked to new content.

Exposure: The number of ad serves for a particular advertisement.

Frequency: Number of times each viewer (on average) will be exposed to an advertisement. In general the frequency is equal to the total number of exposures divided by the reach number.

I/CODE: A standard identifier assigned to individual viewers. I/Codes are used as registration information by many web sites. Interact Profiles Corporation offers a commercial service which collects in-depth demographic information about viewers for whom it issues or assigns I/Codes. This information or other similar information about viewers is stored in table 16B.

Internet: The global information system that is logically linked together by a globally unique address space based on the Internet Protocol (IP). The Internet is able to support communications using the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) suite.

IP Data: Data about the viewer which is specified using the Internet protocol. The IP data about a viewer is presented to the system at view-op time in accordance with standard HTTP conventions. The IP data is defined by standard HTTP conventions and it includes: CGI (common graphic interface) variables, Browser type (e.g. Netscape), viewers URL,

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high-level domain (.edu, .gov, .com, OS of viewer (MAC, Windows, etc.), host, IP address, and URL of referring Web page.

Maximum Bid Price: This is the maximum amount that can be specified when placing bids on behalf of a bidding agent. (see Minimize Bid).

Minimize Bid: This is an option that the media buyer (i.e. the person who buys the advertising) can set on or off (it is set for each media buy). If the option is set "on" then the system will try to bid the minimum amount necessary to maintain the level of buying that will ensure the desired number of impressions during the time allotted to the media buy. The amount bid will be increased as need to maintain the desired level of buying; however, it will never be increased beyond the maximum bid.

Pre-buy: The purchase of the right to display an advertisement in response to particular view-ops for a specified amount.

Proposed Bid: This is an offer to pay a particular amount for the opportunity to provide an advertisement in response to a view-op that has certain characteristics. If a view op satisfies the criteria specified in a proposed bid an actual bid (called a bid) is submitted to the bid selection logic 16C.

Reach: The total number of unique viewers the advertiser wants to reach with the media buy. Cannot exceed the total number of exposures.

Recently Seen Ad Data: Information relating to the most recent advertisements served to a unique or particular viewer.

Snot Buy: A decision to purchase a particular view-op for a specified amount which is made in real time.

View-op: The opportunity to serve an advertisement to a viewer that occurs when a web browser makes a request for content by referencing to a server. This is the basic unit of "perishable inventory" that advertisers buy.

View-time: The length of time that a viewer looks at an advertisement.

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Viewer: A person who accesses a page on a web site and receives an Ad-Serve.

Viewer History Data: Historical data about a unique or particular viewer. This may include such information as previous viewing habits, purchases, click-throughs, etc.

Viewer Registration Data: Data collected by a web site (at viewer registration time) including age, sex, income, etc. The uploading of this data to the server data base is performed in non-real-time.

Web Avail: Sellers inventory, that is, a slot for advertising content. "Avail" is an advertising term. Web avail is the equivalent term applied to the world wide web.

Web Page Data: Data concerning a web page such as: keywords, stock categorizations. Also includes (non-real time) third party-supplied data, as well as data provided by the system operator with respect to traffic, pricing, etc. concerning a particular site.

Web Site Demographic Data: This is data about a specific web site.

Web Site: A term conventionally used in connection with the World Wide Web. Usually an Ad space provider (seller).

The system utilizes a number of data tables 16B which are stored in the view server 320. The structure of tables 16B are shown in normalized form in Figure 4. The system also utilizes an area of memory for temporarily storing certain information. This area of memory is called the VOD area of memory. It should be understood, that as is conventional, some of the data in the tables 16B can be stored in program structures and indexes which can then be used to access the data in order to increase speed. For best performance all of the tables 16B must be located in RAM.

As shown in Figure 4, there are four tables referred to as HVD, SOD, CVD, AAD and one special area of memory referred to as VOD. The four tables and the special area of memory are:

HVD table 408: This table stores Historic Viewer Data. It indicates which sites each viewer has previously accessed.

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SOD table 409: This table identifies the previously "sold" view-ops. This table tells who previously bought which view-ops.

CVD table 410: This table identifies viewers and their characteristics.

AAD table 412: This table identifies every active advertiser. There is a record in this table for every active advertiser.

VOD area of memory 415: This area temporarily holds data which is being transferred to the bidding agents.

A conventional notation system is used to identify fields herein. Substructures of a main structure are designated by using the name of the main structure, followed by a period, followed by the name of the substructure. For example CVD.LTS means the LTS field of the CVD table.

The fields in the tables shown in Figure 4 are identified using the following abbreviations:

HVD table 408 (Historic Viewer Data, which sites each viewer has previously accessed)

- 1) WS Web Site ID Site where ad was placed
- 2) SP Site Page ID Page where ad was placed
- 3) CV Current Viewer ID, this is, who saw the particular web site, the I/Code.
- 4) TI Time Interval
- 5) N Number of time the viewer CV visited the site in the time interval TI

SOD table 409: (who previously bought which view-ops)

- 1) AA An identification of the bidding agent who purchased a view-op.
- 2) PP Purchase Price for this view-op
- 3) CV Current Viewer ID I/Code of who saw the ad
- 4) WS Web Site ID where ad was placed
- 5) SP Site Page ID where ad was placed
- 6) TS TimeStamp when placed
- 7) AC Agent Content ID of ad that was placed
- 8) AJ Agent Jump ID of where click-throughs go

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9) TSC TimeStamp when click-through happened, (0 for none)

10) VO View-op ID each view-op has a unique ID.

CVD table 410 (viewers and their characteristics)

1) LTS Last Seen Time Stamp, that is, time this viewer was last seen by the system

2) IP Internet Protocol address (from REMOTE_HOST)

3) DN Domain name Full Domain name (from REMOTE_ADDR)

4) CO Cookie

5) EA Email Address

6) BT Browser

7) CV I/CODE data

8) ZC Zipcode,

9) PDC Parsed Domain Items 1.sup.st level, 2.sup.nd level, 3.sup.rd level parse domain items

AAD Table 412 (identifies active advertisers)

1) BL Budget Left Current agent's budget remaining

2) CTL Click Thrus Left Current click-through count remaining (number)

3) VL Views Left Current exposure count remaining (number)

4) TE Time Expired Time expired (i.e. agent is "dead" or expired if not 0)

5) AA An identification of the bidding agent

VOD memory area 415: This is a data communication structure in memory that facilitates passing data between objects. When a view-op is received, data is placed in the VOD area and then transmitted to the bidding agents. As an example, the following data can be placed in the VOD for transmission to the bidding agents.

Current Viewer Data

CO Cookie--gives information about the viewer that initiated the view-op.

EA Email Addr. of viewer that initiated the view-op.

C I/Code of viewer that initiated the view-op.

TS TimeStamp

LTS Last Seen Time Stamp

IP Internet Protocol information

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DN Full Domain Name (e.g. "sales.gm.uk")

PDC Parsed Domain Name (e.g. Top="uk", 2.sup.nd ="gm", 3.sup.rd ="sales")

I/Code plus associated data

ZC Zipcode*

BT Browser type (e.g. "Mozilla/Unix 4.0")

VO View Op ID

CT Content Type, Identifies a particular type of ad that site will accept.

Data About Advertisers

Original and Current budget

Original and Current Views budget

Original and Current Click thru budget

Time-Start/End

advertiser ID

Site Data

Keywords which appear on site

Site Page Ad Minimum Price

Accepts content List (what will site accept e.g. java, gif; sizes)

Site Owner Name

Site URL

Site Title

Site Intra Page Title

Historic and other data from data base 16B: This is the VODX area 415A: This is a subset of the VOD structure and it is a subset of data that is in the CVD, AAD, HVD and SOD. The data in the VODX is transmitted to the bidding agents on each view-op. The data placed in the VODX can for example be:

a) CVD Record Portions: Portions of CVD that exist such as domain, browser, I/code relative to a viewer associated with a view-op.

b) 100 SOD records where SOD.WS.SP=VOD.WS.SP That is, where site page and web site in SOD equal site page and web site in the VOD.

c) 100 SOD records where Customer ID (i.e. I/Code) in SOD equals Customer ID in

VOD That is, sold view-op records for this Viewer.

d) 100 HVD records: most recent records for this CV, WS and SP.

In the above example, the historical data is in units of one hundred records. It should be understood that the number of historical records sent to the bidding agents, is established by determining the type of specification which advertisers want to put in proposed bids. If advertisers want to base the decision on whether or not to submit an actual bid on the data in more than 100 historical records, the number of historical records placed in the VOD must be larger than 100. Alternatively, in a low cost system which has a limited amount of memory, and relatively slow speed communication, the data selected for inclusion in the VOD could be less than the data listed above.

The data in the VOD is provided to the bidding agent 30 at every view-op. The bidding agents 30 can use this information to make a buy decision by comparing the criteria specified in a proposed bid with the characteristics of a view-op. All of the data that is listed above will not be available for each view-op. If certain data (i.e. data in a particular field) is not available relative to a particular view-op and a proposed bid requires that the data in the particular field have a particular value, no actual bid will be submitted by the bidding agent when the proposed bid is evaluated. The list of information or data in the VOD as given above is illustrative and any available information which advertisers feel is relevant to making buy decisions can be provided.

Some of the data in tables 16B is collected as the system operates. Other information such as information about viewers can be purchased from commercial information providers and periodically inserted into the tables 16B from an external connection.

On each view-op, that is, when each view-op occurs, bidding information is presented to each of the bidding agents 30. When a bidding agent 30 receives information about a view-op, it evaluates the view op with respect to the criteria specified in a particular proposed bid and the bidding agent then either does nothing or returns to server 320 a bid with a price and an identification of an ad to display if the bid is accepted. When a bidding agent receives information about a view-op each bidding agent 30 performs comparison operations such as those shown in block diagram form in Figure 5.

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The bidding agents may be computer programs written in conventional computer languages. For example a bidding agent 30 may be a program in interpreted form, in script language (for evaluating proposed bids that are in Ad Script form) or a bidding agent may be a previously compiled program. The exact form of the bidding agents is not particularly relevant to the present invention provided that the bidding agent perform comparison operations such as those shown in Figure 5. It is also noted that the bidding agents may be complex computer programs that perform various complex comparison operations in addition to or in place of the operations shown in Figure 5. However, in the preferred embodiment of the invention, the bidding agents are simple conventional computer programs that perform the type of comparison operations shown in Figure 5.

During the normal operation of the system, the process begins upon receipt of a view-op from the browser 11. Upon receipt of a view-op the system does the following:

- 1) An attempt is made to identify the viewer via HTTP connect information. The system seeks to determine if this viewer has been seen before. This is done using conventional and well know HTTP protocol techniques, the data in data base 16B and conventional data base technology.
- 2) The data concerning the viewer is used to update the table's Current Viewer Data (table 410) relative to this view-op's viewer.
- 3) A view-op object (VOD 415) is transmitted to each bidding agent 30.
- 4) The bidding agents 30 determine if the view-op meets the requirements of various proposed bids.
- 5) Bids are collected from the bidding agents 30 and a determination is made as to the winning bid.
- 6) The winning bid includes an ad index identifying the ad to be displayed. This ad index which identifies an ad in table 16A is transmitted to the web server 310 and the appropriate ad is sent to the browser 11.

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7) The tables 16B are updated as to the view-op just bought (as to all view-op data of the just sold item including Historic Viewer Data such as Site, Viewer, Time seeing this exposure, etc.).

8) Log and billing information is transmitted to a log and billing unit.

Time Path: The following describes the time sequence of operations that occur when a HTTP view-op request arrives from the web server 310. This can be a multi-threaded operation, that is, multiple requests might be processed simultaneously; they each maintain their own context and depend on the basic operating system (OS) for time slicing. This describes the time sequence for processing one view-op request. The following description uses symbolic values for time.

Time0:

HTTP view-op request packet received

Extract HTTP variables from HTTP request:

HTTP Query String (PATH INFO) WS SP

HTTP VIEWER AGENT

HTTP ACCEPT

REMOTE_HOST==domain

REMOTE_ADDR (IP)

REMOTE_VIEWER

REMOTE_IDENT

HTTP_REFERER

Time1:

Lookup in CVD and try to match viewer

If success save CV and update Last Seen TimeStamp

If failure

Create new CV;

insert a new CVD record

Time 2:

Create & build VOD object (contains view-op data for bidding agents) for the view-op.

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Time 3:

Lookup last N (i.e. 100) SOD records for CV, and save in VOD

Time 4:

Lookup last N (i.e. 100) HVD records for CV.SW.SP, save in VOD

Time 5:

Remember VO ID and initiate a time-out.

Time 6:

Transmit VOD to all bidding agents.

After the VOD data is transmitted to the bidding agents 30, the bidding agents 30 evaluate proposed bids and if appropriate sent messages (bids) to view server 320. These messages will be bid object data (bid price and ad ID). View server 320 collects the bids and selects the highest bid. (This is done by bid selection logic 16C in view server 320 which compares each bid received with the current winner of the bid compete process until no further bids are received).

Time 7:

Transmit winning ad index (that is the ad index from the winning bid) to web server 310. The ad-index indicates which of the ads in table 16A is to be transmitted to browser 11.

Time 8:

Update table 16B (as to the view-op just bought);

Time 9:

Insert in SOD view-op Data (as to all view-op data of the just sold item);

Time 10:

Update or Insert Historic Viewer Data (as to Site, Viewer, Time seeing this exposure)

Time 11:

Transmit Log/Billing information to the Log and billing unit 320A.

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Proposed bids are submitted to bidding agents 30 by bid input unit 18. Each proposed bid, which is submitted in the form of a programming Form Object, contains data fields such as the data fields listed below. A particular proposed bid may not have data in each of the fields of the associated Form Object. Furthermore one proposed bid may contain multiple Form Objects. That is, an advertiser may submit multiple form objects at multiple levels. For example, an advertiser may specify a level one proposal of five cents if one particular set of criteria are met and a level two proposal of four cents if other criteria are met. Each proposed bid (i.e. each form object) may contain a wide range of criteria that must be satisfied if an actual bid is to be placed. The criteria may be very stringent in a situation where the proposed bid is high and the advertiser wants to reach only a very select group of viewers. On the other hand the criteria may be loose if the bid is low and the advertiser wants to reach a large number of viewers who meet only a minimum set of criteria. For example, a proposed bid might have the single criteria such as that the view-op is from a viewer that is using the "Netscape browser". Alternatively a proposed bid might specify values for items "a", "b", "c", "e", "g", "h" and "i" listed below and specify that these values must be met before a bid is submitted for this advertiser.

Another example is that a bid might specify a set of criteria and a list of ads that are to be displayed in sequence each time a particular viewer who meets the criteria is encountered. Such a list is referred to as a "rotation" of ads. A proposed bid might also specify that after all the ads in a rotation are displayed to a viewer, there should be a specified delay before the viewer is again shown the ads in the rotation.

As an example, each Form Object may have the following fields (naturally it should be understood that these are merely illustrative and the number and description of actual fields is merely limited by the advertisers desires concerning what criteria the advertiser cares to specify in a proposed bid.):

- a) Frequency: that is, the number of Ad serves for one unique viewer of this ad
- b) Include sites list (those sites that are acceptable to the advertiser)
- c) Exclude sites list (those sites that are not acceptable to the advertiser)
- d) Maximum bid . . . (in no event can the bid be larger than this amount)

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- e) Keywords for site (words that must be in the site if a bid is to be submitted)
- f) Keywords for site-page (words that must be on the page)
- g) Times: Dayparts/Weekparts (when can ad be placed)
- h) Viewer OS (operating system viewer must have)
- i) Viewer Zipcode
- j) Viewer US State
- k) Viewer Domain (.com, .edu, .gov, mil, org)
- l) Viewer ISP
- m) Viewer Country
- n) Viewer SIC code
- o) Viewer # of employees
- p) Viewer Annual Revenues.
- q) Viewer Browser (what browser viewer must have)
- r) Inter-ad Delay (minimum time between placement of ads to a particular viewer)
- s) Rotation Delay (delay between placement of ads which are part of a series)
- t) List of ads in a rotation . . . (a list of ads that are placed in sequence, see example below)
- u) Other (Other criteria that advertiser may care to specify. Naturally, the bidding agent which receives a proposed bid must be programmed to compare the criteria specified in a bid to the data available concerning a view-op)

Bidding input server 18 includes a conventional data input program that allows entry of proposed bids with fields such as those listed the above. Each proposed bid is transmitted to a bidding agent 30. There is one bidding agent 30 for each proposed bid that is submitted. A system may include thousands of bidding agent programs 30. It should be understood that bidding agents 30 are conventional computer programs that evaluate proposed bids against the characteristics of a view-op to determine if a bid should be submitted to view server 320.

Bid input system 18 also transmits information to view server 320. For example the budget and identity of each advertiser is transmitted from bid input server 18 to AAD

table 412. Entry, transfer and storage of such information is done using conventional data base techniques.

In the particular embodiment of the invention shown herein, the bidding agent programs 30 perform the operations shown in Figure 5 relative to each level of each proposed bid. As previously indicated each proposed bid may include several bid levels. All of the above elements are repeated in each element. The process shown in Figure 5 is executed for each level of each proposed bid. The Level 0 level is "run" first, the Level 1 next, and so on. This means that level 0 requirements are evaluated first. If they succeed, the bid is placed as dictated in that level's data. Otherwise Level 1 requirements are checked, and so on. Each level's requirements can be totally independent, but preferably they should get successively less strict, such that the proposed bid value decreases.

The program shown in Figure 5 is executed for every view-op. It first uses the specifications for Level 0, then on "NEXT," or a failure to meet criteria for a level, it starts over with the next level's criteria. The proposed bid evaluation program shown in Figure 5 performs tests such as the tests shown below upon a proposed bid prior to submitting an actual bid to view server 320. It should be understood that the test below are merely illustrative and any variety of tests can be performed in comparing the characteristics of a view-op with the specifications in a proposed bid. The tests required is limited solely by the desires of the advertiser. Programming for performing such tests and comparisons between specified characteristics of a view-op and specifications in a proposed bid is conventional programming. In the illustration given in Figure 5, the following tests are performed by the bidding agent program.

Block 501: If Include site List is specified and WS (Web Site ID) is not in Include site List go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 502: If Exclude site List specified and WS (Web Site ID) in Exclude site List go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 503: If Browser specified and no match with Browser being used, go to DONE, if not go to next test.

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Block 504: If MIN site bid <MAX Agent bid go to DONE, if not go to next test (note that a web site can specify a minimum amount (Min site bid) that the site will accept for displaying an advertisement).

Block 505: If Viewer OS specified and no match go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 506: If Viewer Zipcode specified and no match go to DONE, if not go to next test

Block 507: If Viewer US State specified and no match go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 508: If Viewer Domain specified and no match go to DONE, if not go to next test

Block 509: If Viewer ISP specified and no match go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 510: If Viewer Country specified and no match go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 511: If Viewer SIC code specified and no match go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 512: If Viewer # of employees specified and no match go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 513: If Viewer Annual Revenues specified and no match go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 514: If Time List specified and current time not in Time List go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 515: If Keywords list specified and Keywords not in Site Keywords List go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 516: If MAX Agent click-through bid specified and MIN site click-through bid then if MIN site click-through bid < MAX Agent click-through bid go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 517: If No CT (content type) match in Ad list go to DONE, if not go to next test.

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Block 518: If InterAd Time interval specified then Compute (block 519) (scan for) LastAdViewer for this CV (Last time this viewer saw an ad fulfilled from this agent) from SOD List of 100.

Block 520: If InterAd Time Interval and if TimeStamp of LastAdViewer<Inter Ad Time Interval go to done, if not go to next test.

Block 521: If Frequency specified perform block 522, that is, Count (scan) SOD per CV for ads sold by this agent. (Block 522A) If this count>Frequency go to DONE, if not go to next test.

Block 523 If no LastAdViewer (no record of serving this Viewer) go to done, if not go to next test.

Block 523A if InterAdTimeInterval specified then if TimeStamp of Last Ad Serve<Inter Ad Time Interval go to DONE, if not go to next step.

Block 524: TRY TO BUY AD with the following steps:

Block 525: Select Next Ad to Serve based on CT match, LastAdViewer or Last Ad Served

Block 526: Submit BID: Include in the bid submitted to view server 320, the ad ID in the form of an index that can be used by web server 310 to select a bid from ad table 16A for display.

Block 528: The process is DONE

The process that the web server 320 follows when it receives a view-op is shown in Figures 6A to 6E. The process includes the following steps:

Begin Process Figure 6A:

Block 601: The process begins when the view server 320 receives aViewOpDrive() call. That is when Raw view-op Data is sent to view server 320.

Block 605: Establish an area in memory for VOD structure (we will write to this area)

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Block 606: Parse the Domain

Block 607: Parse Accepts (map this to CT)

Block 608: Parse the Browser field

Block 609: Write SP, WS, and Cookie to the VOD

Block 610: Create New view-op record in SOD

Block 611: Write available information about view-op to new record in SOD

Block 612: Write TS to SOD

Block 614: Check to see If Cookie=0 (Is there a Cookie in the request)

Block 615: If Cookie=0 select on CVD where there is a Cookie match

Block 616: If Cookie not=0 Select on CVD using other heuristics of viewer

Block 617: Set (or clear) VOD.CV

Block 620: check if there is a current viewer.

Block 621: if CV=0 Insert new viewer in CVD

Block 623 Insert the new CVD rec. in CVD

Block 622: Write CVD record to VOD

Block 630: Select from SOD where CV=VOD.CV for 100 order by TS into VOD and go to next procedure. This selects the 100 most current purchases that were presented to the particular viewer. Write to VOD

Block 631: Select from HVD where CV,SP,SW all match for 100 most recent records in VOD. Write to VOD

Block 632: Select from AAD for every active budget. Write to VOD (Write any other data needed by bidding agents to VOD)

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Block 634 Send VOD data to Bidding Agents. Each bidding agent run its logic (see Figure 5)

Block 635: Bidding agents send result to View Server 320

(The following is the process where bid selection logic 16C in view server 320 picks the best bid)

Block 641: Pick maximum bid

Block 642: Update AAD data

Block 643 Check for expiration of bidding agent in AAD table

Block 644: Set VOD info to winner and go to next procedure.

Block 645: check if CVD exceeds its maximum.

Block 646 if block 645 answer is yes, Select oldest CVD record, Post it to a CVD archive file

Block 650: check if CVD>MAXSIZE.

Block 651: If block 650 answer is yes, Delete oldest CVD record and proceed.

Block 653: Compose the SOD record from VOD data.

Block 654: Insert SOD record.

Block 655: check if count of SOD records>MAXSIZE: if no go to next procedure.

Block 656: If block 655 answer is yes, Select oldest SOD record, POST it to an archive file and go to next procedure.

Block 660: check if count of SOD records>MAXSIZE, if answer is no, go to next procedure

Block 661: If answer to block 660 is yes, delete oldest SOD record.

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Block 662: Select from HVD for CV, SP, SW, current time interval. That is, select for this current viewer, for this bidding agent, on this web site, for this time interval.

Block 663: Write data to VOD and go to next procedure.

Block 664, Check if HVD Rec=0 That is, if HVD record was found

Block 665, If no HVD record found, Insert New HVD rec.

Block 666: If HVD record was found, Update existing HVD rec.

Block 670: check if new HVD rec. was inserted and count>MAXSIZE.

Block 671: If answer to block 670 is yes, Delete oldest HVD rec.

Block 672: Create Accounting Rec. from VOD data.

Block 673: POST the data to an archive file

Block 674: Post ad info to web server 310. That is, tell web server 310 which ad to display.

Block 675: Dequeue, Delete the VOD. This is the end of the procedure. It starts again at the next view-op.

The series of steps shown in Figures 6A to 6E are the procedural operation performed by the view server 320. These can be programmed using any of the conventional programming languages such as SQL. The particular computer used to perform the program is of no particular consequence so long as it is fast enough to provide a reasonable degree of performance. In order to speed the operation of the system if there is a large number of bidding agents 30, the bid selection logic 16C may be implemented using hard wired logical circuitry rather than by utilizing a computer program. The programming or circuitry in bid selection logic 16C is conventional. It merely receives the bids from each of the bidding agents 30 and selects the highest bid and then transfers the ad index for this bid to web server 310 and transfers other information about the bid to the data tables 16B and to log and billing unit 320A.

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Web Server 310: The web server 310 is a conventional web server which is programmed to provide two main functions:

1) Answer and hold the state of each HTTP request; deliver the view-op to the system kernel in view server 320; receive the system kernel reply and deliver the content. This is a multi-task operation. The contents (the IP data) of each view op, along with its type (either a request for content or a click-through) are delivered to the view server 320. This communication is through shared memory or alternatively it may be through a conventional inter-computer network.

2) Install and remove Ad content separately, and asynchronously. Service requests to install (store) and remove (delete) ads from data base 16A. On an install, the web server returns a WC, a handle or index to the location of the ad. WCs should be unique for the life of the system. This is done by a conventional data base program.

Bid input server 18 is a conventional data base server which accepts information and deliver; it to the tables in view server 320 and to bidding agents 30. Bid input server 18 provides a data input mechanism for the system. Data table 18-T in bid input server 18 stores the identity of each of the advertisers and the particular bidding agents 30 to which bids from that advertiser should be sent. Bidding agents 30 can all be identical or alternatively some may have capability for evaluating more complex criteria in proposed bids. The data table 18T stores information which indicates which bidding agent should receive proposed bids from which advertisers. Bid input Server 18 is a conventional data base input unit.

The log and billing unit 320A is a conventional data base program that provides conventional log and billing functions. As concerning users and web sites becomes old and stale, it is transmitted to an archive in log and billing unit 320A. A log of all transactions that takes place in the system is also maintained by unit 320A. This is done using conventional programming techniques.

In the figures, only one web browser 11 is shown. It should be understood that web browser 11 is merely representative of the web browsers connected to the Internet world wide web. Web server 310 is connected to the Internet and hence it can receive HTML

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references from any of the millions of browsers connected to the Internet. Web browser 11 is merely illustrative of one of the browsers connected to the Internet.

The specifics of the various data bases, the specifics of the various fields in the data bases, and the specifics of the form used to submit a bid, the parameters that are considered in evaluating bids, as shown herein are illustrative only and various changes in the data bases, the fields and the parameters along with changes in the operation of these details of the system could be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Specific data can be introduced into data base 16B in a number of ways. Some of the data is collected as previously described as the system operates. Other data can be viewer registration data, that is data obtained when viewer register at related web sites. Likewise viewer history data in data base 16B can be collected as the system operates or it can be purchased from commercial sources and entered into data base 16B as a batch of information. Web site demographic data can be collected from commercially available sources and entered into data base 16D.

The specific data collected in data base 16B is determined by the criteria that advertisers want to establish in proposed bids. Data base 16B can store any type of information that advertisers care to specify in proposed bids. Any data that advertisers want to use in setting specifications in proposed bids can be stored in tables 16B using conventional data base technology. This data is transferred to the VOD area of memory and to the bidding agents 30 when a view-op occurs. Bidding agents 30 must be programmed to compare the data received from the VOD to the specifications in a proposed bid to determine if an actual bid should be submitted. It is herein assumed that a viewer always accesses the world wide web using the same browser, so that the cookie in a browser accurately reflects what a viewer has done. It is also assumed that only one viewer uses a particular browser, again so that the cookie in yhe browser accurately reflects what the particular viewer has done. If different individuals use different sign-on names with the same browser, or if different individuals who use the same browser otherwise identify themselves to the system, they can be assigned separate I/Codes even though they use the same browser.

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It is also noted that a system could combine the operation of the present invention with the operation of the prior art type of system where access to advertising on particular web sites is sold for a specified amount. An operator of the system could sell "pre-buys", that is, access to the view-ops that occur on a particular site and the operator could insure that a particular advertiser always has access to these view-ops as done by the prior art systems. This could be done by merely entering into the system proposed bids with a value that is the maximum allowed by the system for those particular view-ops that are sold as pre-buys.

Figure 7 is an overall diagram of the macro tag aspect of the present invention. It should be noted that the macro tag is most preferably adaptable to the ad serving system described above in reference to the preferred embodiment, which includes the complex bidding and selection mechanisms. However, the macro tag can also be used in conventional ad serving systems known in the prior art. The macro tag is therefore described in context of its broadest scope, with its applicability being envisioned for both the more complex systems described above as well as the simple ad serving systems of the prior art. An overall schematic diagram of a preferred embodiment of the invention is shown in Figure 2. The embodiment includes four computers 20, 21, 22, and 23, that are interconnected via the internet. The data flow between the computers is indicated by the arrows between the various units. It should be understood that from a physical point of view, each of the computers has a conventional connection to an ISP (Internet Service Provider) and the ISP sends addressed messages to and from each of the computers using a conventional Internet HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol). The arrows in Figure 2 therefore represent logical data flow paths rather than physical connections.

Computer 21 is a conventional computer which has access to the internet. It includes a display 21a and a browser 21b. Browser 21b can be any one of the conventional, commercially available and widely used browser programs such as the Internet Explorer™ browser available from Microsoft Corporation or the Netscape Navigator™ browser available from America On-line Corporation. Computer 20 represents a conventional internet web site which includes a web page 20a that can be accessed via the internet.

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It is noted that computer 20 is meant to illustrate a representative web site. Likewise computer 21 is meant to illustrate a representative user's client site. The World Wide Web includes many thousands of user client sites and many web sites such as site 20. A practical commercially viable implementation of the invention would include hundreds if not thousands of web sites 20 which have web pages which have the characteristics described below relative to web page 20a. Thus, user's site 21 and web site 20 are meant to be illustrative of many such sites on the internet.

Computer 22 is a web server that has stored therein advertisements (e.g. a gif-images or Java applets) which are displayed in various web pages when an advertisement is accessed with the appropriate URL. Computer 23 is a web server that includes a Javascript file 23a which can be accessed via an appropriate URL. Computer 23 is referred to as a command server since it provides commands to browser 21b. It is noted that from a physical point of view, servers 22 and 23 could be implemented in one computer which includes programs that perform all of the functions herein described as being performed by the two servers 22 and 23.

The overall operation of the system is illustrated by the flow chart in Figure ~~38~~. The process begins when the user's browser 21b requests web page 20a (block ~~34~~ 831). That is, user's browser 21b sends an HTTP request for a web page with the URL address of web page 20a. In response to the request, the web page 20a is sent to browser 21b via the internet (block ~~33~~ 833). Upon receipt to the web page the browser 21b will executive the HTML instructions which are in the web page 20a (block ~~34~~ 834). The HTML in web page 20a includes a macro tag (which will be described in detail later) which includes a link with the URL address of the Javascript file 23a on a web server 23 (block ~~35~~ 835). In response to the link request, server 23 sends file 23a to browser 21b (block ~~36~~ 836). Next, the browser 21b executives the Javascript in file 23a (block ~~37~~ 837). The Javascript in file 23a (which will be described in detail later) includes a link to the advertisement 22a on server 22 (block ~~38~~ 838). In response to the link, the advertisement 22a is sent to browser 21b and displayed on display 21a (block ~~39~~ 839).

Figure ~~4A-9A~~ illustrates the contents of web page 10a. In general page 10a has a series of conventional HTML commands with associated text and images. Of significance to

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the present invention is the fact that the web page includes a macro tag 31. Figure ~~4B-9B~~ illustrates the structure of the contents of macro tag 31. The macro tag has two principal parts. There is a Header 42 and a body 43 as is conventional in HTML. The header defines some variables and it also defines a function named "FlycastNoScriptScr()". The body 43 includes a Link 43a to Javascript file 23a, a number of conditional execution statement 43b and a link 43c which is executed if the particular user's browser that is executing the web page does not have the capability of executing Javascript Commands.

It is noted that the term "tag" is a defined term in the HTML standard. In HTML tags are used to identify the major structural components in a document such as headings, lists, and paragraph. As used herein the term "macro tag" is used to mean a series or group of HTML statements that can be inserted into and form part of a HTML document.

Figure ~~5~~10 is a block diagram that illustrates the structure and content of Javascript file 23a. First a number of variables are set depending upon the type and version of the browser that is executing the file (block ~~54~~1051). Next a special function named "FlycastSuppressError" is defined and executed if a particular type of browser is being used by the user (block ~~52~~1052). A function named "FlycastDeliverAd" is defined (block ~~53~~1053). Finally the advertisement is displayed in response to a number of conditional statements which are dependent upon the type of browser being used by the user (block ~~54~~1054).

The HTML in macro tag 41 is given in attached Appendix A and the Javascript in file 23a is given in attached Appendix B. While the code given in the appendices is self explanatory to those skilled in the art, the following explanation is given to further facilitate an understanding of the code. It should be noted that HTML code is subject to copyright protection. The copyright owner has no objection to the facsimile reproduction by any-one of the patent document or the patent disclosure, as it appears in the Patent and Trademark Office patent file or records, but otherwise reserves all copyright rights whatsoever. Duplication of the copyrighted material as part of a non-patent document is prohibited. Creation of derivative works is prohibited.

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The macro tag 41 begins with the definition and setting of two sets of values. The first set of values is established by the system operator of web site 20. These variables are:

```
FlycastSite      =    SITE_NAME
FlycastPage      =    PAGE_NAME
FlycastWidth     =    468;
FlycastHeight    =    60;
FlycastNewAd     =    true;
```

The first two values specify the site and page identifying the web page 20a for later operations in the program. The next two values establish the size of the advertisement. The variable FlycastNewAd is used to control multiple ads. For example if one page has three advertisements, this is set to "true" or "false" to indicate if the same advertisement is to appear three times or if there are to be three different advertisements on the page.

The second set of values in macro tag 41 are preset by the company that is handling the advertising. They are:

```
FlycastLoaded    =    false;
FlycastKeyword   =    "";
FlycastVersion   =    2.0;
```

The variables FlycastLoaded and FlycastKeyword are used during the execution of the program. The third variable is used to identify the version of the macro tag. Next the function FlycastNoScriptSRC is defined. This function is used to display the advertisement under certain conditions which are explained below.

The body of the HTML is used to display the advertisement in a manner consistent with the particular type of browser that is being utilized by the user. Three major types of browsers are accommodated as follows:

Type 1: Browsers that do not understand Script (i.e. do not support the <SCRIPT> tag)

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Type 2: Browsers that understand Script but which do not understand the SRC attribute which specifies the location of the external script (i.e. do not support the <SCRIPT SRC> tag).

Type 3: Browsers which understand Script and the SRC attribute.

There are four possible actions that can be taken or executed. The four possible actions are:

Action A: (which is defined in the Javascript file 23a which is named <SCRIPT SRC=http://jeeves.flycast.com/FlycastUniversal/FlycastUniversal.js" LANGUAGE="JAVASCRIPT"></SCRIPT>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JAVASCRIPT">

Action B1:

If (FlycastLoaded) FlycastDeliverAd();

Action B2:

Else FlycastNoScriptSrc();

Action C:

<NOSCRIPT>
<A target=_top
HREF=http://adex3.flycast.com/server/click/SITE_NAME/PAGE_NAME/123><IMG
SRC=http://adex3.flycast.com/server/ad/SITE_NAME/PAGE_NAME/123
border=0 width=468 height=60></NOSCRIPT>

The following table indicates which actions are taken for which type of browsers.

| Type of Browser | Type 1 | Type 2 | Type 3 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Action A | No | No | Yes |
| Action B1 | No | No | Yes |
| Action B2 | No | YES | No |
| Action C | YES | No | No |

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The Javascript file 23a begins by setting a couple of variables which are used to determine if it has been successfully invoked by the <SCRIPT SRC> tag. These variables are:

```
FlycastLoaded          =      true;
FlycastDeliverAdExecuted =      false;
```

Next some variables are set depending upon what type of browser is being used by the user. These variables are:

```
FlycastFoundMSIE = navigator.userAgent.indexOf("MSIE")>0;
FlycastFoundMSIE2 = navigator.userAgent.indexOf("MSIE2")>=0 ||
navigator.userAgent.indexOf("MSIE2")>0;
FlycastFoundMSIE3 = navigator.userAgent.indexOf("MSIE3")>+0;
FlycastFoundNN = navigator.userAgent.indexOf("Mozilla/")>=0 &&
!FlycastFoundMSIE;
FlycastFoundNN2 = navigator.userAgent.indexOf("Mozilla/2.")>0 &&
!FlycastFoundMSIE;
FlycastFoundNN3 = navigator.userAgent.indexOf("Mozilla/3.")>=0 &&
!FlycastFoundMSIE;
```

Next a test is made to determine if the Browser being used is Netscape Version 3. If it is found that the browser is Netscape Version 3, the "windows.onerror" variable is set to a function which reloads the page rather than displaying an error message. The following code performs this operation when it detects a Netscape Version 3 browser:

```
Function FlycastSuppressError() {
    Window.location.reload();
}
If (FlycastFoundNN3) {
    Window.onerror = FlycastSuppressError;
}
```


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Next the function FlycastDeliverAd() is defined as follows. It is noted that this function includes code which creates a random number that is used to defeat caching by the browser.

```
Function FlycastDeliverAd () {  
    if (FlycastDeliverAdExecuted) {  
        return;  
    }  
    FlycastAdServer      = "http://adex3.flycast.com/server";  
    FlycastNow           = new Date();  
  
    //concoct random number to defeat caching  
    If (FlycastNewAd) {  
        FlycastRandom      =FlycastNow.getTime();  
        FlycastRandom      =FlycastRandom % 1000;  
    }  
}
```

Next the advertisement is displayed in one of three ways depending upon the characteristics of the browser that is being used. This is accomplished by the follows code:

```
//Note: order is important  
If (FlycastFoundMSIE2) {  
    document.write('<A HRF="' + FlycastAdServer + '/click' +  
FlycastSiteInfo + "><img src='" + FlycastAdServer + '/ad' + FlycastSiteInfo +  
"" scrolling="no" marginwidth=0 marginheight=0 frameborder=0 vspace=0  
hspace=0 width=' + FlyCastWidth + ' height=' + FlycastHeight =></A>');  
}  
  
else if (FlycastFoundMSIE3) {  
    document.write('<A HRF="' + FlycastAdServer + '/iframe' +  
FlycastSiteInfo + "" scrolling="no" marginwidth=0 marginheight=0 frameborder=0  
vspace=0 hspace=0 width=' + FlyCastWidth + ' height=' + FlycastHeight  
=></IFRAME>');  
}  
}
```

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```
else {  
    document.write('<S' + 'CRIPT SRC="' + FlycastAdServer  
+ '/js' + FlycastSiteInfo + ""LANGUAGE="JAVASCRIPT"></S' + 'CRIPT>');  
}  
FlycastDeliverAdExecuted = true;  
}  
//calling a function defined in a <S_CRIPT S_RC=..> from the HTML causes  
NN3 to display the text between <S_CRIPT>..</S_CRIPT>  
If (FlycastFoundNN3 && FlycastPrintTag) {  
    FlycastDeliverAd();  
}
```

With the present invention, as new browser versions become available or as when bugs are found in browsers that cause advertisements to be displayed improperly, the Javascript in file 23a can be changed. Changing the macro tag in web page 20a is much more difficult because there are typically many web pages that include the same macro tag as that in web page 20a.

~~It should be noted that above the advertisement 22a does not constitute a single fixed advertisement. Advertisement 22a could be a specific fixed advertisement; however, in a typical commercial system, such as the one described above, the particular advertisement 22a which is delivered in response to a request from browser 21b is determined by many factors. The following two co-pending US patent applications which are assigned to the assignee of the present invention describe systems which determine which particular advertisement to provide in response to a request from a user's browser. The two applications are co-pending application serial number 08/787,979 filed January 22, 1997 entitled "Internet Advertising System" and co-pending application serial number 09/216,206 filed December 18, 1998 entitled "Optimized Internet Advertising Using History to Select Sites". The techniques described in the above referenced applications can be used with the present invention. The entire specification from the above referenced co-pending applications are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. An alternative embodiment of the present invention which illustrates another feature of the present invention is shown in Figure 6. With the second embodiment of the invention,~~

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~~the Javascript file 23a-2 includes a link to a second server 61. This second link can be used for a variety of purposes. It is important to note that by incorporating a change into one single file 23a-2 each time a browser initiates a link to any site that has macro tag 41 in a web page, a link will be made to server 61.~~

~~One example of how such a function could be used is in order to test new systems. If server 61 were a new replacement for advertising web server 22, it could be tested in a real world internet environment using the technique illustrated in Figure 6. Instead of returning an advertisement in response to a call from a browser, in such a system, server 61 would merely return an empty page.~~

While the invention has been shown and described with respect to preferred embodiments thereof, it should be understood that various other changes in form and detail can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The scope of the applicant's invention is limited only by the appended claims.

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the Javascript file 23a-2 includes a link to a second server 61. This second link can be used for a variety of purposes. It is important to note that by incorporating a change into one single file 23a-2 each time a browser initiates a link to any site that has macro tag 41 in a web page, a link will be made to server 61.

One example of how such a function could be used is in order to test new systems. If server 61 were a new replacement for advertising web server 22, it could be tested in a real world internet environment using the technique illustrated in Figure 6. Instead of returning an advertisement in response to a call from a browser, in such a system, server 61 would merely return an empty page.

While the invention has been shown and described with respect to preferred embodiments thereof, it should be understood that various other changes in form and detail can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The scope of the applicant's invention is limited only by the appended claims.

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Appendix A:

```
<!-- Begin Flycast Ad Copyright ©1998 Flycast Communications. -->
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JAVASCRIPT">
<!--
/ ***** following is configured by site ***** /
    FlycastSite      = "SITE_NAME";
    FlycastPage      = "PAGE_NAME";
    FlycastWidth     = 468;
    FlycastHeight    = 60;
    FlycastNewAd     = true;          //used for multiple ads

/ ***** following must not be changed ***** /
    FlycastLoaded    = false;
    FlycastKeyword   = ""; //used dynamically by cgi-script for keyword
    FlycastVersion   = 2.0;
    function        FlycastNoScriptSrc() {
        If ( (navigator.userAgent.indexOf ("Mozilla/2.") >=0) &&
! (navigator.userAgent.indexOf ("MSIE") >=0) )    return;
        FlycastRandom    = (new Date () ).getTime() % 1000;
        document.write ('<I' + 'FRAME
SRC=http://adex3.flycast.com/server/click/' + FlycastSite + '/' + FlycastPage + '/' +
FlycastRandom + ' " scrolling="no" marginwidth=0 marginheight=0 frameborder=0
vspace=0 hspace=0 width=' + FlycastWidth + ' height=' + FlycastHeight + '>');
        document.write (<A target=_top
HREF="http://adex3.flycast.com/server/iframe/' + FlycastSite + '/' + FlycastPage + '/' +
FlycastRandom + '>');
        document.write ('<I' + IMG SRC="http://adex3.flycast.com/server/ad/' +
FlycastSite + '/' + FlycastPage + '/' + FlycastRandom + ' " border=0 width=' +
FlycastWidth + ' height =' + FlycastHeight + '>');
        document.write ('</A></IFRAME>');
    }
//-->
</SCRIPT>
```

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<!-- End Flycast Ad Header Copyright ©1998 Flycast Communications. All rights reserved. Patent Pending -->

</HEAD>

....

<BODY>

<SCRIPT SRC=http://js.flycast.com/FlycastUniversal.js"> <SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JAVASCRIPT"></SCRIPT>

<!--

```
    if (FlycastLoaded)    FlycastDeliverAd () ;
    else                  FlycastNoScriptSrc();
```

// -->

</SCRIPT>

<NOSCRIPT>

<A target=_top
HREF=http://adex3.flycast.com/server/click/SITE_NAME/PAGE_NAME/123>
<IMG SRC=http://adex3.flycast.com/server/ad/SITE_NAME/PAGE_NAME/123
border=0 width=468 height=60>

</NOSCRIPT>

<!-- End Flycast Ad Copyright ©1998 Flycast Communications. All rights reserved. Patent Pending -->

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Appendix B:

//Copyright 1198 Flycast Communications.

//

// Version 2.3

FlycastLoaded = true;

FlycastDeliverAdExecuted = false;

FlycastFoundMSIE = navigator.userAgent.indexOf ("MSIE") >= 0;

FlycastFoundMISE2 = navigator.userAgent.indexOf ("MSIE2") >= 0 ||
navigator.userAgent.indexOf ("MSIE2") >= 0;

FlycastFoundMSIE3 = navigator.userAgent.indexOf ("MSIE3") >= 0;

FlycastFoundNN = navigator.userAgent.indexOf ("Mozilla/") >= 0 &&

!FlycastFoundMSIE;

FlycastFoundNN2 = navigator.userAgent.indexOf ("Mozilla/2.") >= 0 &&

!FlycastFoundMSIE;

FlycastFoundNN3 = navigator.userAgent.indexOf ("Mozilla/3.") >= 0 &&

!FlycastFoundMSIE;

Function FlycastSuppressError() {

 window.location.reload();

 return true;

}

If (FlycastFoundNN3){

 Window.onerror = FlycastSuppressError;

}

Function FlycastDeliverAD () {

 If !FlycastDeliverAdExecuted {

 return;

 }

 FlycastAdServer = "http://adex3.flycast.com/server";

 FlycastNow = new Date ();

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```
//concoct random number to defeat caching
If (FlycastNewAd) {
    FlycastRandom      = FlycastNow.getTime ();
    FlycastRandom      = FlycastRandom % 1000;
}

//provides info on site (for bidding) and random number (for cache-defeating)
FlycastSiteInfo      = "/" + FlycastSite + "/" + FlycastPage + "/" +
FlycastRandom;
If (FlycastVersion >= 2.00 {
    FlycastSiteInfo      -= "?" + FlycastKeyword;
}

if (FlycastFoundMSIE2) {
    document.write ('<A HREF=" ' + FlycastAdServer + '/click' + '/click' +
FlycastSiteInfo + ' "> </IFRAME>;
}
Else {
    document.write ('S' = 'CRIPT SRC=" ' + FlycastAdServer + '/js' +
FlycastSiteInfo + ' " LANGUAGE=JAVASCRIPT></S' + 'CRIPT>');
}
FlycastDeliverAdExecuted = true;
}

//calling a function defined in a <S_CRIPT SRC=...> from the HTML causes NN3 to
display the text between <S_CRIPT>...</S_CRIPT>
If (FlycastFoundNN3 && FlycastPrintTag) {
    FlycastDeliverAd() ;
}
}
```


Application No.: 09/372,416

Art Unit: 2178

REPLACEMENT SHEET

(APPENDIX C)